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THE KEYSTONE

Defender

1. 1. No. 8

STATE COUNCIL OF CIVIL DEFENSE, HARRISBURG, PA.

October 1952

Nobody Else But You

CERTAIN RELATIVELY simple, inexpensive measures would provide reasonable protection for additional hundreds of thousands of people in Pennsylvania.

Managers of movie houses, hotels, department stores, office buildings, apartment houses and the like, have the inescapable responsibility of providing adequate shelter for those within their walls; cities and towns are equally responsible for the men and women in their streets and public buildings. Neither State nor Federal budgets include Shelter appropriations; it is not likely that they ever will for shelter is a *local* problem.

FCDA makes some specific recommendations to reduce fire, utility, glass and ceiling hazards; all of them can be carried out inexpensively:

- 1) Separation of boilers, furnaces, and fuel storage tanks from shelter areas by the erection of masonry walls (or even sand-bag walls);
- 2) Removal of suspended ceilings, fixtures, and ornaments in shelter areas, and of large, concentrated loads on the floors above;
- 3) Replacement of glass panels in doors and transoms near shelter areas by non-shattering substitutes;
- 4) Strengthening of the overhead floor directly above the shelter; adding supports, and building or improving exits.

An FCDA Manual, "Improvement of Shelter Areas," is available from the Government Printing Office for 15 cents. Included are instructions and drawings.

FCDA warns that "the best available shelter—even in the lowest category—is preferable to no shelter."

Reasons for this are easy to see when it is remembered that in addition to atomic blast, people will need protection from the deadly fragments of our own anti-aircraft guns, from dangerous flying debris or from radio-active or germ-laden dust.

The Public Has Power.... But Only If They Use It

CIVIL DEFENSE appears to enjoy a particularly low priority at the moment. It will presumably continue to do so until the people of the country raise up their voices and demand some protection of the home front. If they do not, we all may be taken abruptly unawares.

Civil Defense was not even mentioned in the Republican Platform; the only mention by the Democrats was:

"To continue to support the expansion and maintenance of the military and civil defense forces required for our national security."

This pledge rang with a hollow sound to those aware that the 81st Congress had cut funds *only two weeks before* (July 5th) by a desperate 93%.

How can we blame those in our communities who find it hard to believe, in the face of such action, that Civil Defense is an urgent and public responsibility? How can we blame them for saying to themselves, "If the Government, which is supposed to know about these things, does not think it is important, why should we?"

The preamble to the Constitution of the United States sets out that national defense is the duty and responsibility of the Federal Government; the Constitution states that there shall be funds provided for the national defense. If, as claimed, Civil Defense "ranks on a par" with the Army, Navy, and Air Force as an important arm of national defense, then it is hard to see how the Federal Government *can* brush it off as a State and local problem. Were the country's industry to grind to a halt because communities were demolished and their people panicked, Congress, shocked and aroused, would suddenly vote vast emergency funds—too late. You cannot bandage with dollar bills, nor fight firestorms with "pledges of support."

Regardless of Party politics, the Nation's and the State's leaders, including the candidates of both political parties, should be working their hearts to the limit today to build a defense from coast-to-coast—using local communities as working units, to be sure, but providing leadership, showing the public that defense is serious, and to the extent necessary, providing funds. Money is not needed for frills and

(Continued on page 8)

WHY NOT?

WHY SHOULD NOT the thousands of young men rejected each month by the draft be required to serve their country in Civil Defense at least in their spare time, while their contemporaries are serving in foxholes, in jet planes, in far-flung outposts?

Most of them would be physically fit for Auxiliary Police or Fire duties; many could serve in Rescue teams or as Litter Bearers; those with real physical disabilities could still be valuable in communications, clerical jobs, and the like.

If these young fellows served their draft period as volunteers in CD, some of the most pressing recruiting needs would be filled; the men would be playing a part in the National Defense; a backlog of "Reserve" CD workers would be developing.

Is not this something that FCDA could well suggest to the Department of Defense? If you agree, lift up your voice; make your opinion known where it will count.

THE RESCUE SCHOOL CHANGES HANDS

ON MONDAY, September 29th the State Council of Civil Defense opened its first Rescue course at Ogontz, Penna. When Congress cut Federal funds and FCDA had to abandon the school, the State decided to continue it for its own Civil Defense purposes.

Knowing that few people are able to take two weeks off from their jobs in order to take a Rescue or Warden course, plans are to hold weekend exercises and evening courses, and to make the schedule fit the needs of any community, insofar as possible. A one-week Rescue course is available for those who can spare the time, such as men sent by industry, Police Departments, Fire Companies, and the like. Home fire-fighting will be available for representatives from women's clubs who want to learn the techniques and then return home to teach their fellow members; special one-day courses such as decontamination, radiological detection, Control Room procedures, etc., will be available if there is enough demand. Two-day Warden Instructor classes will be held, on weekends or weekdays, to help Counties and Townships develop their Warden training program. Those setting up Basic Civil Defense courses in their own communities can arrange to bring their classes to Ogontz for teaching demonstrations to supplement and "liven" that Basic course if they so desire.

Heading the school will be Colonel Edwin H. Feather, a West Point graduate who has long been active in training administration. Several men trained by the Penna. Bureau of

Mines, have, in addition, recently attended the advanced Rescue School at Olney, Maryland. They will form the basis of the teaching staff.

Industries, department stores, office buildings, schools, and all other institutions responsible for human lives should each develop *at least one* eight-man team capable of handling rescue tools, digging, shoring, tunnelling, lowering people from heights, and doing safe rigging. Techniques of this sort must be learned thoroughly if they are to be done properly. If disaster strikes and buildings are demolished, hundreds of people may be buried alive under debris. Those establishments which have foreseen that grim possibility and have trained skilled men, right on their premises, capable of going to work immediately, will save at least some of their personnel. Those who do not, will probably lose many lives.

At Ogontz is provided the means for training a leader for such a team at no cost other than living expenses. He will be taught not only the necessary skills, but also how to instruct other men in his plant or building; in that way each establishment may develop its own Rescue teams as it does its own Fire-Fighters and First Aid teams.

Anyone interested in sending students for Rescue, Warden-Instructor or specialized training should contact their local or County Civil Defense Director.

HOW TO USE FILMS

A TRAINING FILM is an aid to help an instructor put across a point; it should never be an easy substitute to cover up his lack of thorough preparation and perhaps his inability to present his thought.

In developing training courses for Civil Defense, let us remember the way training films are meant to be used:

- 1) A training film should never be presented to trainees unless it has a direct connection with the subject being presented.
- 2) A training film should never be presented without first being previewed by the instructor, so that he knows what he is using.
- 3) The instructor should precede the showing by a brief comment as to what is to be gained by showing that particular picture. He should emphasize the important points he

wishes the trainee to look for during the presentation.

- 4) *Always* follow the showing of the picture with a discussion and even a brief quiz to assure that the important training points have been observed and absorbed.

A good variation of this procedure, particularly when the picture is short, is to:

- 1) Show the picture without any initial comment;
- 2) Discuss the lesson or teaching points brought out by the picture;
- 3) Show the picture for the second time with the trainees alerted for the important teaching points.

Films Available on Loan from State Council of Civil Defense

General Audience

You Can Beat the A-Bomb
Pattern for Survival
Atomic Power
Tale of Two Cities
Self-Preservation in Atomic Attack
Survival Under Atomic Attack (FCDA)
Cities Must Fight (FCDA)
The Waking Point (Recruiting film)
Duck and Cover (FCDA—for children)
Communications for Civil Defense (good overall picture of CD)

Specialized Subjects

Medical Aspects of Atomic Bomb
Biological Warfare (FCDA)
Biological Warfare for Farmers
Texas City Disaster (Medical and Fire and Police)
Introduction to Radiation Instruments
Fire's the Enemy
Fire-Fighting for Householders (FCDA)
If It Happened Here (Plant Protection)
All films from FCDA are 10 minutes long; others vary between 10-30 minutes.
Also recommended are:
London Fire Raids (10 mins.) available from the British Information Service, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, N. Y.
A Voice Shall Be Heard
General Electric film, taken of a CD exercise in Syracuse, N. Y. Available through your local G. E. representative.

Recruiting Observers

At present the overall strength of the Ground Observer Corps is something between 30-40% of the total needed to give our country adequate warning of any sneak attack. The following ideas may prove helpful to you in recruiting Observers:

- 1) In one town, the City Council authorized police car transportation to and from the GOC watchtower for women scheduled for night watchers.
- 2) A local paper published a complete schedule of Skywatch observers, using names of volunteers, with dates and times of their watches as a part of a campaign to aid recruitment. It proved very effective. Others wanted to "get in on the act."

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Free subscriptions to this publication may be obtained by writing to the State Council of Civil Defense, Capitol Building, Harrisburg, Penna. Address: Miss Alison Raymond, Editor.

Biological Warfare — "BW" for short

"ALWAYS REMEMBER that germ or bug warfare is a special weapon which will be used against special objectives," emphasized Dr. Richard Gerstell, Director, State Council of Civil Defense.

"You hear rumors that 1/2 ounce of something will kill 120 million people, or that a city will be wiped out by a plane full of something else; these stories belong to Science Fiction."

Biological Warfare dates far back into history; infected dead horses were catapulted into besieged cities; the Indians used poisoned arrows; animals being prepared for shipment were infected by secret agents in the United States at the beginning of World War I.

If germs are used as weapons in a future war, it will probably be on a sabotage basis. Air-conditioning systems lend themselves well to sabotage by germs or gases; aerosol bombs or an adaption of the "Flit-gun" method also make it possible to float germs in the air so that they are readily breathed.

Vigilance against the sabotage of air-conditioning systems is one defense that cannot be stressed too strongly; we have never had to consider that before. Now we do. Such protection becomes a real responsibility for all managers of restaurants, movie houses, office buildings, factories, department stores, railroads, or places where large numbers of people congregate in air-conditioned spaces. The air-conditioning system should be so situated as to be inaccessible to anyone except trusted personnel, even if this involves building a wall or room around it which can be kept locked.

Biological warfare can be directed against people; against livestock; against plants. It is probable that if the enemy plans to attack livestock, he will try to do so through stockyards, hatcheries, feed centers, etc., rather than on individual farms—but this is not inevitable. In Pennsylvania the Bureau of Animal Husbandry is training men throughout the Commonwealth regarding unusual diseases or an extraordinary incidence of the familiar animal diseases.

It is the responsibility of Civil Defense leaders, especially in rural communities, to impress on the farmers the importance of reporting unusual disease conditions to their local Vet or County Agent *quickly*. Farmers must realize that to "let it ride a while" may be fatal. The *only* way to short-circuit a BW attack on farms is to isolate the disease quickly before it has

a chance to spread. Careful plans have been made by the State for a widespread livestock slaughter, burial, and indemnity program, should the need arise.

The same vigilance and cooperation on the part of farmers and their County Agents can help arrest plant diseases, too, before they get a headstart.

Germs are nothing new to us. Even with no help from men, they have been a part of every war—plague, dysentery, typhoid, malaria—disease runs through all military history.

This country is one of the most antiseptic-conscious ever known. We package food, we use refrigeration, we keep ourselves cleaner than most nations. We are "hygiene-minded." We need not throw up our hands in horror at the very thought of Biological Warfare, but neither should we ignore it. We must train our people to report disease when it occurs under any unusual conditions; if there is reason to suspect enemy attack, we should take extra cleanliness precautions; we must take positive action in the protection of air conditioning systems in public buildings; we should close our houses tightly if attack comes, to keep out possible germ-filled "mists" as well as radiation dust.

As with all types of attack, defense against BW is neither sure nor simple. We may be hit with it. But if we know, and neither exaggerate *nor* underestimate the facts, if we work together and do not get into a state of panic, we can defend ourselves against enemy raids that may be made against us.

* * *

Block Mothers—

Children are being well taught about self-protection in most schools; increasing numbers of families are teaching them shelter areas and procedures to follow at home. What about in between?

In World War II, the "Block Mother Plan" was devised and could well be revived in many communities.

"Block Mothers" are appointed, who live on the streets used by the children. Their homes are indicated by placards. Children on foot or on bicycles will go to the nearest Block Mother's home for shelter in the event of an alert.

This system is one that could well be worked out by P.T.A. groups, Church groups, women's clubs, and the schools in many communities.

TEHACHAPI

CD IN PENNSYLVANIA has not been put to the test by earthquake, flood or other major disaster; we can, however, watch with interest and learn as other States mobilize their CD forces to combat such emergencies.

The Tehachapi earthquake in California was a bad one; millions of dollars worth of damage were done although mercifully only 12 lives were lost.

Immediately following the disaster hundreds of local CD workers aided in freeing persons trapped in fallen buildings, administering first aid, providing meals and shelter, and organizing channels of supply.

"The complete absence of panic in spite of the terrifying nature of the disaster drove home a fundamental fact of Civil Defense," said Maj. Gen. Robertson, California State CD Director. "Knowing what to do and what not to do in an emergency are of paramount importance.

"It was certainly heartening to see a lot of people knowing just what to do, and going ahead and doing it," commented Herman Biane, CD Director of Kern County, where the earthquake occurred.

Would the CD forces of your community respond so smoothly that you could say the same—if it happened tonight?

Armed Forces CD Policy

(FCDA Advisory Bulletin No. 116, 7/7/52)

It is the policy of the Department of Defense to support Civil Defense by all available means, subject only to the following limitations:

- 1) Provided that personnel, equipment and facilities are present and available at the time;
- 2) Provided that there is not a higher military priority for employment of military resources at the time.

Army, Navy and Air Force installations in the mutual aid area of a target city should be considered, in general, as being similar to other mutual aid communities. Arrangements for requesting assistance from such installations should be made in advance, by the appropriate local C.D. Directors, directly with the military commanders thereof, as discussed in FCDA publication AG-8-1, "Principles of C.D. Operations."

* * *

Learn as an individual—work as a team.

Financing in "One-Big-Town" Counties

MANY COUNTIES throughout the Commonwealth are what can be termed "One-Big-Town" Counties—such as Erie with the City of Erie; Blair with Altoona; Berks with Reading; Lehigh with Allentown; Lancaster and York with the cities of their names . . . and others.

Originally, separate Defense Councils operated in County and City in all these Counties. Gradually, however, in more and more cases, County Commissioners and City Fathers are finding it advantageous to work out joint financial arrangements, and to combine their forces.

Let us see how this was done in Altoona—a great railroad center—with its surrounding dependent areas in Blair County.

Altoona is a potential target of 78,000 population, and a 9.3 square mile area. It is surrounded by Logan Township, with a 9,000 population. Together they constitute 62% of the population of Blair County, which has no other towns over 8,000 and no other important targets.

Under this analysis it was quite clearly indicated that a single Civil Defense Council, with a closely coordinated organization, should be the answer to a practical working organization in a so-closely defined target area.

Under the new system the County-City organization will be a tightly-knit group operating under a single head (Colonel Lloyd M. Morris), with headquarters in Altoona. At the top of the new set-up will be an Advisory Board of prominent industrial and business personnel, acting closely with the Board of County Commissioners and the Altoona City Council. Assisting Colonel Morris will be an Assistant Director, a Co-Chairman for County coordination and one for Military affairs. Under this headquarters staff is a special staff covering such functions as liaison with industry, staff engineering, finance, personnel, administration, procurement, supply and legal affairs.

Directly responsible to Col. Morris are six major deputy groups, each headed by a deputy director. To promote efficient operation of the various political sub-divisions of the County outside Altoona (eight boroughs and 15 townships) the completely surrounding township of Logan has been integrated with the city proper, the remainder of the County has been divided into eight defense areas, determined by the locations of the eight

principal towns. Defense Directors of these eight township defense areas report directly to Col. King, Coordinator for County affairs.

To institute the new organization two important meetings were held early in June. The first was a luncheon meeting of the Advisory Board with members of the City Council, the Board of County Commissioners, and the Civil Defense Headquarters Staff. At this meeting, Col. Morris and others outlined the purpose of the new combined Civil Defense organization. Shortly afterwards, a meeting of the entire Blair County-Altoona Council of Civil Defense was held at the Court House.

Erie has also developed a joint program to provide reasonable protection for that area. The City and the County have each appropriated \$13,000; the School District of Erie appropriated \$10,000, making a total of \$36,000 for equipment, supplies, training materials, personnel and administration. It is estimated that these appropriations will not be adequate both to establish and maintain the program, and that other funds will be required from time to time as the program proceeds.

Some firms and establishments in the area have already indicated that they will make use of the community's Civil Defense facilities for the protection of their plants and property, and would prefer to pay for such services and facilities in the form of a contribution to the local Civil Defense organization.

Actually, inasmuch as the population of their town provides the workers, and therefore is an *indispensable* part of industry, Civil Defense in every community should be enthusiastically supported by its industries.

It is expected in Erie that the local Civil Defense organization may also obtain monies from the collection and sale of scrap metals or similar fund-raising projects.

The Erie County Civil Defense Fund rules that:

"All final actions for the expenditure of monies from the Erie County Civil Defense Fund shall be by the Civil Defense Council which will consist of the following:

Mayor of Erie
County Director of Civil Defense
Erie Director of Civil Defense
Administrative Officer
All Deputy Directors of Erie and Erie County."

FINANCE COMMITTEE

A Finance Committee of 7 members has been appointed, consisting of the following:

A County Commissioner
The Mayor of the City of Erie
The President of the School Board (District of Erie)
President of Chamber of Commerce
President of Manufacturers Ass'n
President of Erie County Community Chest
Director of Civil Defense
(Note: Persons can be appointed by the above to represent them on the Finance Committee.)

OTHER COUNTIES

It seems likely that consolidations similar to the above may be desirable in other "One-Big-Town" Counties. For their information the legal agreement drawn up between the County and City of Erie is herewith presented:

AGREEMENT

Made and concluded this 27th day of May, 1952, by and between the County of Erie, party of the first part,

AND

The City of Erie, party of the second part.

WHEREAS, Act No. 6, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved March 19, 1951, authorizes political sub-divisions to make appropriations for the payment to local or district councils of civilian defense within said political sub-division, for the protection of the health, welfare, and safety of the civilian population during emergencies resulting from air raids, blackouts, or sabotage, etc.

THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual benefits resulting to each other, and in further consideration of the sum of One (\$1.00) Dollar, each to the other in hand paid, receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, the County of Erie hereby agrees by and with the Civil Defense Council, to appropriate out of the County funds the sum of Thirteen Thousand (\$13,000) Dollars to be expended for civilian defense for the year commencing Jan. 1, 1952 and expiring Jan. 1, 1953.

Both parties to this Agreement hereby appoint the County of Erie, which in turn appoints Hayes McCreary, County Treasurer, its Agent and Custodian of all funds, from whatever source, for the purpose of paying all bills and claims incurred by the said Erie County Civil Defense Council from said appropriations and funds in the manner provided for in Sec. 3(a) of said Act of Assembly.

It is further agreed that the designated Agent, The County of Erie, shall submit an itemized account of the expenses by the 15th day of each month to each of the political sub-divisions, with a request for reimbursement of the proportionate share of such expense agreed to be paid, not exceeding however, the sum of _____ for each of said parties for the year Jan. 1, 1952 to Jan. 1, 1953.

THE SPARK OF LIFE

TRAINING CAN BE SO dull that no one comes back for more, or it can contain that spark of life which makes the classes grow rather than shrink. This is a time of year when many new training programs are being initiated across the Commonwealth. Certain simple training techniques may be found useful.

WARDEN'S TRAINING

How to Make Out Reports

You have a class of would-be Wardens facing you. Will you lecture to them? Or will you have them participate, and so remain both awake and interested?

One simple way to do the latter is to take two large pieces of brown wrapping paper. On one draw a block of your own town—the Court House, 5 & 10, bakery, hotel, dress shop, etc. Talk from this picture to explain the Block Warden's duties. When you are ready, explain that attack has occurred; "As the Warden steps out of his shelter, this is what he sees." Rip off the top picture, revealing a second, showing the same block, but with fires burning, some buildings demolished, the entrance to the hotel shelter blocked, etc. Give the class the Warden's Forms to fill out; let them report the damage, initiate necessary action, request help, etc. (The drawing can be quite rudimentary; it is the idea that counts.)

A second session on the all-important but rather dull topic of Filling-Out-Report Forms could be "sparked" by enacting a Control Room scene, to which are coming inadequately completed reports—vague, too general, fuzzy, etc. Show the confusion caused, the extra work necessitated by failure to report important items, the frustration born of partial information. All this could be shown far more vividly by action than merely itemized from a lecture.

How to Take a Census

The instructor explains the purpose of a block census and some of the difficulties likely to be encountered. He can do this for 40 minutes, and send the class home half asleep. Or he can do it briefly, then select a "Warden" from the class, and have him "take a census" in the group. The class members will each be handed slips saying, "you will be cooperative," "you will resent his intrusion," "you will think this man an impostor and phone for the police," "you speak no English," etc. In this way, the class is kept in-

terested, amused, alert; at the same time the necessary points are driven home; all learn what is needed, what to expect, and how to handle it.

First Aid Review

What could be duller than hearing over again what you think you already know? Refresher sessions in First Aid are vital—but they need a spark of life. Try making up a pack of cards, each one outlining an injury or the state of a victim. Divide the class into pairs; have one draw a card then act out what he would do, using the other as his victim. Let the class guess the injury, criticize the techniques employed and suggest other methods.

Mass Feeding

"We can't train our Mass Care Center personnel; there aren't any Training Manuals out yet." What a thing to say, yet we hear it frequently.

A group of 45 women volunteers in a small rural community met not long ago for training in Emergency Mass Feeding. When they arrived they were told: "All the Food Stores are closed; we need a warm meal in 2½ hours to feed 125 men who are taking Rescue and Auxiliary Police training down on the football field." They were thus set a problem very similar to that which may face any of us—pots and pans, food itself, stove space, eating utensils—the whole thing. They produced the meal. A similar surprise exercise could test the efficiency of a local billeting survey; or volunteers could be asked, at a few hours' notice, to establish a Child Care Center to operate during some local parade or civic function.

- 1) The more realistic training is, the more effective it will be;
- 2) The more the class is put on its own mettle, the better it will work.

Let training be alive and purposeful; give people scope for their own initiative, and the numbers will not decrease; indeed the classes will grow. Give dull lectures, and the people will fade away. But if this happens in your area, don't immediately blame it on "apathy."—Look to the teaching first. Was it alive?

The Warden

A Warden who lived in his block
Learned how to treat fires, burns
and shock.
He knew all his neighbors;
They helped with his labors
And soon learned that they were his
flock.

FISCAL YEAR 1953

THE STATE COUNCIL of Civil Defense has received the following official information concerning the availability and use of Federal matching funds during the Federal fiscal year beginning July 1, 1952 and ending June 30, 1953:

a) Congress appropriated a total of \$15,000,000.00 in matching funds for use by all states during the Federal fiscal year which began July 1, 1952.

b) The Federal Civil Defense Administration has divided the \$15,000,000.00 among the various states on a population basis. Pennsylvania's allocation is \$1,024,560.00.

c) Matching funds may this year be used "for the purchase of medical supplies and equipment, attack warning and other communications, fire-fighting and rescue equipment, and training and public education."

As soon as detailed information concerning this year's program (rules, regulations, application forms, etc.) is received, it will be forwarded promptly to all County and local Civil Defense organizations. Those interested in procuring Federal matching funds should keep in touch with their local office of Civil Defense.

* * *

"THIS SO-CALLED 'cold-war' had no recognizable beginning, and, I am afraid, has no end at present foreseeable. It may go on for years. It may test our patience and endurance to the limit. It is more than a war; it is a clash of creeds; or, if you prefer it, an active volcano, slumbering uneasily for many years and from time to time breaking into violent eruption."

LORD HALIFAX



"Maybe you're right, Doc! It's my conscience—Everybody in the block has volunteered for Civil Defense duty—but me!"

(Cartoon by "Scoop" Coates, News-Tribune, Beaver Falls, Pa.)

1953 LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

THE STATE COUNCIL of Civil Defense at its meeting on August 13, 1952, took the following action:

a) The Council approved the introduction, in the coming session of the General Assembly, of an amendment which would clarify the legal status (insofar as liability is concerned) of property owners and operators who make their properties available for use as Civil Defense shelters. A suggested version of this amendment is given below.

b) The Council also directed its Harrisburg staff to compile detailed information concerning possible amendments which would provide death and injury compensation for civil defense workers undergoing training *prior to* the outbreak of actual war.

As an aid in the development of a sound legislative program for 1953 the Council will welcome receipt of suggestions concerning these amendments, and any other points which might lead to a more effective Civil Defense organization. It is not possible from a central office, to know the day to day problems as they are known by the men in the Counties and cities. Constructive suggestions and helpful ideas worked out in some detail will be much appreciated and will be given careful thought. The only way to develop an effective law and plan is to pool the thinking and experience of those who are working closely with the problem.

Many existing buildings and other structures can be used as Civil Defense shelters with or without modifications. Some have already been officially designated as shelters and will be available for use. The owners of other properties, however, have refused to permit their premises to be so used because of a fear of possible liability.

It is believed to be both necessary and proper that all property owners who permit the public to use their premises for shelter purposes should be exempt from possible legal liability for death, injury, or property damage suffered by persons so utilizing their premises. The State Council of Civil Defense will welcome comment and suggestions on the following.

Suggested Amendment to State Council of Civil Defense Act of 1951

"Any person owning or controlling real estate or other premises who voluntarily and without compensation grants a license or privilege, or otherwise permits the designation or use of the whole or any part or parts of such real estate or premises for the purposes of sheltering persons during an actual, impending, mock, or practice attack, shall, together with his successors in interest, if any, not be civilly liable for negligently causing the death of, or injury to, any person on or about such real estate or premises for loss of, or damage to, the property of such person."

WHAT'S YOUR C.D.I.Q.?

Count 50 points if you can answer "yes" to No. 1; 20 for No. 2; 10 for No. 3; 5 for No. 4; 2 each for the remainder.

Test yourself and your family. No fair inching!

- 1) Have you volunteered, received your I. D. Card, and your assignment?
- 2) Have you completed any Training Course (Basic C. D.; 1st Aid, Home Nursing, Auxiliary Police, Warden, Auxiliary Fireman, or other)?
- 3) Have you selected the safest place in your home and trained your family to go AND STAY there if attack should come?
Choose a place in your home away from windows, mirrors, or other glass; away from pipes; be sure there are at least two ways to get out of it (one could be a window)
- 4) Have you really adequate fire extinguishers throughout your house which you know how to use?
Firemen will be too busy for small household fires.
(Score 2 if you have extinguishers but do not know how to use them)
- 5) Do you periodically clean out rubbish from your attic, yard, porch, and cellar? Fire is one of the greatest dangers of modern warfare.
- 6) Have you always a sufficient supply of food on your shelves that you COULD feed your family for three or four days without going to a store?
- 7) Have you the habit of keeping a water container in your ice-box? Learn how you can drain additional water from your water heater. (If it is rusty, you can filter it through a fine mesh cloth)
- 8) Have you fixed a place for assembly or reunion with your family in case you become separated during atomic attack or any other disaster? Decide on an alternate rendezvous, in case the first is destroyed.
- 9) Have you any agreement with friends or relatives living outside the city so that you could get the children, or your grandmother there, in an emergency? Conversely, if you live in the country, have you offered your house as a refuge to city friends or relatives who may want to send their aged, young, or ill to you, so that they can be free to help restore the damage?
Phones will not be available, so you should make plans ahead.
- 10) Have you learned anything about the possibilities and protections against biological warfare? (This is particularly important for farmers.)
- 11) Have you an adequate First Aid Kit? Even in normal times you should have: compresses, triangular bandage, roller bandages, aseptic burn ointment, baking soda, antiseptics. For further details, see your local C. D. office.
- 12) What to do with utilities?
- 13) What to do with the telephone?
- 14) What to do with your radio?
- 15) What to do with your car?

(For answers to the last four questions, see page 7).

HEALTH SERVICE WORKERS NEEDED

Done any work that has to do with health or medicine? Had training in home nursing or first aid? Can you keep medical records or help in a laboratory?

The Civil Defense Health Service has a place for you in its vitally important work of saving lives. Volunteer now. Part- or full-time work if you are immediately qualified . . . or . . . a few hours a week will train you.

CIVIL  DEFENSE

Sponsored as a public service by

SPONSOR'S NAME

Would your local drug stores sponsor this? Write the Defender for the mat—no charge.

A NATION ON WHEELS

By ROSS WEBB, *Western Area Director*

IN 1893 THE FIRST AUTOMOBILE WAS invented. In 1899 we had 3200 vehicles in this country. In 1921 the number had jumped to 10,463,295. By 1952 it had soared to 52,285,000. The present demand is one-half million new cars *per month*.

Or we can put it another way—approximately 52 million vehicles are travelling constantly on three million miles of highway in the United States. 64% of the miles traveled are on roads that were originally built for horse and buggy travel. There has been relatively little change in the layout of our streets in most metropolitan districts. Here in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania we have 41,000 miles of highway, and 3½ million vehicles. In large cities and metropolitan areas, we can figure approximately one vehicle to every 2½ people. The American people are accustomed to motion—high speed motion. Even without the strain of a national emergency, without any form of enemy action, 39,000 people were killed on our highways last year.

These facts point up a very serious problem which has not yet been adequately tackled. By now every city and county in the Commonwealth should have a traffic plan laid out, showing the traffic arteries that would be used to carry vital emergency traffic in time of disaster. The secondary roads, or blacktops, would then be available for local traffic which would

have to move after the first few hours. There are many areas in which the populace, lacking public transportation, must rely upon the automobile to carry on their normal way of living, or get to their jobs.

In order to have a traffic plan that will work, the thinking in one county must mesh with the plans of all the adjoining counties. All must know the location of bridges on secondary and improved roads; they must know the weight that each bridge will carry, and also the clearance of any overhead obstructions. The County Highway Department representatives already know these statistics, and can be of invaluable help to CD planners. But it is up to the CD leaders in each area to sit down with them, work out how the routes should be used, then meet with the neighboring counties to integrate all plans. When that has been done, local maps should be widely publicized to teach the public what these plans are. (This has already been done in New Kensington and some areas.) Road signs should be constructed *and set up* to mark the roads; local Police and Auxiliaries should be thoroughly trained and practiced in all the various alternate plans. Road blocks should be built and stored in strategic locations for immediate use if needed. Until this is done, each County has a serious problem to face—regardless of whether it is a rural county, preparing

for an influx of evacuees, or a target area planning for an outpouring of terrified and homeless. Let us get this phase of Civil Defense out of the “talking” stage and into actuality; here at least is one problem that can be settled regardless of inadequate funds, or equipment, or personnel. All that is needed is a meeting of trained, experienced minds, maps of the area, and some nice sharp red and blue pencils!

ANSWERS TO C. D. I. Q.

(Continued from page 6)

- 12) Turn them off as you would if you were leaving for a weekend.
- 13) DON'T USE IT. The wires will be already overcrowded with vitally urgent Defense calls.
- 14) Turn it on. It will give you the most current information, and best directions to follow.
- 15) Leave it home. You won't be able to use the roads anyway.

A perfect score is 107. Nobody can afford to relax until he or she can truthfully make that score. If the enemy should strike, there is likely to be no warning. These simple preparations are inexpensive, and take little time, but they have become essential for life in an atomic age.

1900 WARDENS Full Quota-Reached

LOWER MERION TOWNSHIP, Montgomery County, is fully manned as far as its Wardens go. The Warden quota for a critical area as set forth by FCDA (See Keystone Defender No. 2) is 38 per thousand population, or, for Lower Merion, 1900 Wardens. They have reached this quota.

The recruiting has been done on a sound, solid basis which could be done in other areas with equally good results. These were the steps taken:

- 1) They studied the Township carefully and decided to follow the Fire Company zoning as a working basis. (Other areas use the Telephone Exchange Districts. The basis of zoning an area may vary with local needs, but should be closely thought out.)
- 2) Zones were divided into Posts and Blocks on the basis of:
10 Block Wardens to a Post
10 family units to a Block
(Apartment houses, hotels, and large stores each have a Post Warden, with Floor Wardens reporting to them instead of Block Wardens.)
- 3) Zone Wardens were chosen to head up each Zone. They were selected on the basis of previous work well done in the community. Nearly all are women. (It is vitally important for Zone Wardens to have the art of persuading other people to work. This should be a primary consideration in appointing them).

(Continued on page 8)



Planning routes requires thought, perspiration, and toil.

(l. to r.) Chief of Police Gibson, Meadville; Sgt. Naddeo, Penna. State Police; Capt. Fay Groff, CD Director, Crawford County; Wm. McKinney, Sup't of Highways, Crawford County; Ross I. Webb, Western Area Director.

WARDENS—

(Continued from page 7)

- 4) The responsibility was placed on each Zone Warden to set up and man her own Zone, and to recruit her own *Post Wardens*.
- 5) The *Post Wardens* were in turn each given the responsibility of securing their own *Block Wardens*.
- 6) Every Warden, on every level, secured her own alternate. Whenever vacancies occur, the gap is immediately filled by the next higher Warden concerned i. e., *Post* or *Zone*.

On this basis, between Feb., 1951 and June, 1952, 1900 Wardens have been recruited; vacancies never exist more than a matter of days. The Wardens report, through their own channels, to their Zone Commanders; they do not report to the Township CD Headquarters.

To date they have been:

- 1) Making surveys and inventories;
- 2) Doing door-to-door recruiting;
- 3) Distributing literature and educational information to their people.

The plans for the autumn are to give them:

- 1) Warden Training
- 2) Household Fire-Fighting Training
- 3) First Aid

Wherever sound planning and good leadership exists, the people respond. Lower Merion proves that by using personal contact and not relying on rallies, newspaper stories, and high pressure promotion schemes, volunteers can be secured; they have also proved that, given a job to do, the public is ready to do it.

Let's bury the apathy myth, and instead ask ourselves:

- 1) Are we using the right approach?
- 2) Are we giving people work to do?
- 3) Are we training them interestingly and well?

Many areas are in reality hiding their own inadequacies behind accusations of public apathy. Are you?

EPIDEMICS

Reports from heavily bombed cities in Germany, from Hiroshima and elsewhere, emphasize over and over again how grave the dangers of epidemics become when water mains are burst, sewerage systems disrupted, people are crowded in shelters, garbage disposal is interrupted and flies and rats become widespread.

FCDA, and the State and Territorial Health Officers CD Committee has gone on record to encourage tetanus immunization of all personnel; they also urge that all target areas make plans for obtaining supplies of smallpox and typhoid fever vaccines quickly to prevent epidemics in time of disaster.

KEYSTONE DEFENDER
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Dept. of Public Instruction
313 Education Bldg.,
Harrisburg, Pa.

THE PUBLIC HAS POWER

(Continued from page 1)

furlongs; money is needed in critical areas for fire-fighting equipment beyond local needs; for rescue equipment (cranes, winches, hoists, etc.) which no community normally has mobile and in quantity; for drugs, mobile hospitals, medical instruments, and supplies to handle casualties in appalling numbers; for sirens to warn of attack; for these tangible items of defense equipment which are manifestly a matter of national defense. Unless the Federal Government helps provide this sort of equipment, hundreds of thousands will die who need not die, for it is clear that towns and cities will never be able to foot the whole bill.

WHAT CAN WE DO ABOUT IT?

We can exert the power that as yet we still have in America; we can raise such a concerted voice that Congress is forced to reconsider Civil Defense under pressure of public opinion. Obviously, only those who believe in Civil Defense will take the trouble. Equally obviously, only a small percentage of the American public is concerned about it. But unless those of us who do care make our voices heard, it is reasonable to presume that Congress will continue to ignore the more "popular" measures.

PRESS

What the press of the nation is doing is closely followed in Washington. CD leaders and the local press, together, could bring the problem squarely before the public and urge them to take a stand.

CD LEADERS

Division Directors, Staff heads and the volunteers of CD Councils across the State should write regularly and repeatedly to Pennsylvania's Congressmen and Senators, urging greater Federal support.

UNIONS, WOMEN'S CLUBS, VETERANS

These and other widespread groups reach a large percentage of our 10 million people. Let them put the problem clearly to their members, urging them to write to their Representatives in Washington, saying they consider the Federal attitude towards the protection of our own people negligent and short-sighted.

Moreover, Washington is not the only place which should be penetrated by the voice of the people.

In every County and City in this State, live the men who will be going back to Harrisburg in January to sit in Legislative Session. They, too, should know there is concern about Civil Defense among the people of Pennsylvania. Seek them out; talk to them about problems of injury compensation; of insurance; of "teeth" in the State CD law regarding the establishment of public shelters, or other problems which you feel could be resolved on State level by better informed Legislators.

If we assume only our rights and not our responsibilities as free-speaking American citizens, vitally interested in the preservation of our homes, communities, and country, we can only expect more of the "let-it-ride" attitude which has been so painfully apparent to date.